CAIRO, ILLINOIS. SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

ONLY DAILY PAPER IN EGYPT.

## The Bulletin.

From the Address of Democratic Congressmen.] Let there be no dissensions about minor matters : no time lost in discussion of dead events; no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling; no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment.

FOR CONGRESS XILITH DISTRICT. FOR SENATORS, 1ST DISTRICT. S. K. GIBSON, of Gallatin County. THOMAS A. E. HOLCOMB, of Union Co

FOR REPRESENTATIVE-IST DISTRICT. H. WATSON WEBB. FOR SHERIFF, ALEXANDER H. IRVIV. FOR CORONER,

JOHN H. GOSSMAN.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES. Congressional Committee, 13th Dis triet.

J. R. LOOMIN, Ch'n., Shaw:	sectows, Gallatin
T. P. BOUTON,	. Union
M. A. BATES,	
G. W. WALL	
JAMES MACKLIN,	
D. F CLARK,	
GEO. WILLIAMS,	White
NEIL C. BURNS	Walnali
JNO. W. CARTER,	
I. N. DAMBON,	Johnson
G. W. ANDREWS,	Jackson
G W. R. CORLISS,	Marsa
C. W. WILKINSON	Bardin
JOHN LANERYAN	
P. BROW	
1 1 1 1 3 1 1 5 HILLS	5-8-1-4-4 N
Sepatorial Committe	ee, lat District.
S. P. WHEELER	Alexander
N. P. HOLDERBY.	
J. H. RENFRO.	Hardin.
W. L. RANBLETON	Pofisk:
MONER P. MOGEE,	Saline.
JNO. BHCK.	Chion.
W. J. GIBBS,	
J F. TUCKE	Massac
B. F. CLARK,	Роре

RADICAL ECONOMY AND HON-

Mr. Munn and Mr. Linegar assert. in the rather remarkable speeches they are making in different parts of the district, that the Republican party is both economical and honest. If they find any persons who believe them, the intelligence of their auditors must be very defective. Every intelligent man knows nor honest.

From a statement of expenditures prepared and published by Secretary Boutwell we find that in 1860-61 the total expenditures of the government were \$129.682.916 54, while in 1869. 70, years during which, if Radical orof 1860-61 nearly five hundred millions of dollars? It will not sio to reply "Because the country is larger, and the government therefore more expensive, "and because we have now immense "sums to pay as interest and pensions." During the decade the country has increased about one-fifth say, which would make the increase of expenses one-fifth of the expenses of 1860-61-say 824,499,885. We will therefore set this amount down ity. to the credit of 1869-70. The interest in these two years was \$240,000,000. and the pensions \$40,000,000, which being also credited, give to the years 1869-70 a total credit of \$304,499,885, which subtracted from the total expenditures of 1869-70, leaves \$309,103,982-06. Now, take from \$129.682.916 54. expenditures of 1860-61, the interest paid, viz: \$3,177,314 in 1860, and 84,000.173 in 1861-87.177.487, and we find a balance of \$122,499,429.

These figures show that, in a time of profound peace, the present Radical administration of the government has expended one hundred and seventy-six millions, six hundred four thousand, five bundred and fifty-five dollars more than was expended in 1860-61, and this great sum for expenses outside of interest on the public debt, pensions, and a eredit of twenty-four millions and a half for probable necessary increase of expenses two dollars and a quarter un der Grant for every one dollar spent in 1860-61! And yet Messrs. Munn and Linegar are proclaiming the economy of the Radical party! Mr. Dawes. chairman of the committee on appropriations, was nearer the truth when he asserted in the house that notwithstanding all the professions of the administration of economy, the tendency everywhere was alarmingly in the other direction, and that after going to and laboring with all the departments, and finally with the President himself, he could get no hope of co-operation in the reduction of expenditures.

possible that men of great moral ideas could be guilty of any dishonest practices The conclusion is very natural, but the facts do not justify it. There never was a party more dishonest. Its leading members are all rascals and thieves, self-convicted. We do not propose to go into this subject to any extent; and will only call attention to a modest list of revenue thieves. The following COL JOHN M. CREBS, of White Co. prominent Radicals, revenue collectors. have defaulted in the amounts set op-

	wave desauted in the amounts	S HOE	
	posite their names:		
٥.	A. W. Wood	441.1	(4)
	C. E. Pratt	115,0	17
	T. C. Calliept	82.7	
	H. McLanghlin (acting)	73.6	
	4. P. Haitey	785.0	
	Joseph Hoxie	41.9	
	Lewis J. Birk	107.2	
	M. B. Field.	529.6	
	M II Make Chart Commission	440,40	
	M. H. Blake (first term)	22,2	20
	Wm Boardman	10,00	æ
m	Alex Spaulding	3188,4	52
	T. O. Callaghen	67,50	
	W. Masten	91.00	2
	James Forsyth	109,2	æ
	S. T. Bichards.	22,21	10
. 11	T. R. Walker	122,00	
	Mr. 41. A.VATY	26.73	M
-	Carnica P. Aben	\$27.00	17
	J. B. Halsted	18,93	Ħ
-24	H. W. Raseall	72.60	揮
	Militon Smith	19,30	ĸ.
- 1	* Shork	1,042 7	KÌ
- 1	"The marketter "		

"These swindlers," says a cotemporary, with the exception of Callicott, who was sent to the penitentiary, have received no punishment except dismissal from office.

In other branches of the public service plundering has been as great, and yet we are told that the Radicals are honest men! If they are then there no longer exists a necessity for peniten-

### HON, CHAS, FEINSE.

From the Peoria Democrat we learn some particulars concerning this gentleman, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Fein-e was born in Mertzburg. Germany, on April 28th, 1828. Under his father seye he commenced the studies of the primary schools, and graduated with honor at the college or gymnasium of Bamberg. He then entered the university of Erlengen, and remained three years, during which time he took what is called the professional course. In 1864 he came to America. that Radicalism is neither economical and settled in Mascoutah. St. Clair county, in this State, where he worked during a year on a farm. Not being satisfied with farming, he went to St. Louis where he earned a living at such memess as came to his hand

The Democrat adds . Desirous of making a permanent settleators are worthy belief, the greatest economy was exercised \$613,603,867 period of many fourteen years of \$687.00 exceed the expenses of \$1869.70 exceed the expenses \$1869.70 ex profitable business, and few lawvers in the sity are doing more. It is natural that he should not seek any office which would involve the sacrifice of a business that has cost so much time and labor to create. But he consents to do even this at the call of his fellow-citizens and accepts the nom-

> The subject of education is not a new thing with Mr. Feinse. For many years be has been a member of our city board of School Inspectors, and for two years has been President of the Board. For about the same space of time he was Superintendent of our city schools, a place involving ardnous duties and much responsibili-He has always been an ardent friend our common school system, and no man has done more to perfect that system, as found in our city, of which we are so justly

In addition to the other educational enterprises in which he has been engaged, he has been for many years, and we under-stand now is. President of the German The General process School Association of this city, an institu-tion of learning that is a monument to the liberality of our German fellow citizens.

Of his qualifications for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, no one who is acquainted with him doubts for a Itis ability to discharge the duties of the office is unquestionable. His enemies, if he has them, and no professional man has fewer, will concede his

educational ability.

This is but a brief, but it is a truthful outline of the man put in nomination for the office of superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democracy of Illinois. He is the man for the place. By proper measures that place he will occupy.

JOHNSON ON THE STUMP. Ex-President Andrew Johnson is

neither dead nor sleeping, and seems to have resolved that he will not be put down either by abuse or neglect. On the evening of the 17th inst., he

spoke at Gallatin, Tennessee, and while claiming that he had always been a Democrat, denounced the Democratic platform and declared that the resolution favoring the restoration of the Southern States to their rights as sovereign States of the Union, was secession and revolution in disguise, and admonished the people from repeating the errors of the past civil strife.

Mr. Johnson has very ucute eyes to see such dangerous elements lurking in the restoration plank of the Tennessee Democratic platform. To the ordinary vision the resolution has a very inno-

Radicals are surely honest. It is not able gentleman is inclined to become a sore-headed complainer. He has not received at the hands of the Democratic party of his State all the consideration

The views of General Grant on the conduct of the European war are something which all the world has an interest in knowing. The enterprise of the Times was exhibited, during the late visit of his excellency, by obtaining, at some length, the general opinion of matters upon the Rhenish frontier.

The General, in response to a question as to his opinion of matters between France and Prussia, said that neither party understands war as he understands it. Here the reporter of the Times ventured to assert a cordial endorsement of the re-

mark of his excellency.
"Permit me, General," said Mr. Scammon, "to ask youto point out what you conpaign thus far?"
... France, said the general, as he lighted

a fresh eigar, "made a blunder in commencing war upon a people of equal size and strength. The true way to make war is to always have three to your enemy's one. An illustration of the fact was given at Shiloh. The enemy there was within a third as large as my force. Hence, the disaster that befel me."

"But, General," said the reporter—"have

you no faith in manouvering or in strategy, whereby inferiority in point of numbers can be equalized by superiority of brains?

"None whatever. Sherman played that
out in his march to the sea. You see, the
Confederacy was only a shell, and that is why we met with such success. He had no opposition. My own experience proves this. In all cases where I at empted any of these new-fangled operations I was

Here Mr. Colfax, with a sweet smile, enquired as to what the General thought

should be done by Napoleon.
"My idea," said the General, "is that he should get Butler and Banks to command army corps in the Prussian forces. Thenhe should conscript every Frenchman that should conscript every Frenchman that scanned thought. There is no part can carry a musket, and send him in that cannot be utilized. His flesh, fat. Prussia has only thirty million inhabitants. bristles, hair, hoofs and bones are all turned white France has forty millions. This is a clear difference in favor of France of ten millions. Now let Napoleon keep hammering away at the Prussians, if it takes all summer. I am of the opinion that the all summers activity of the French nided by superior activity of the French aided by their chassepot, their elan, their traditions, and their superior navy, will enable them to kill a Prussian as often as they can a Frenchman. Hence it is a clear case that if Napoleon hammers away till all the Prussians are killed off, he will have ten millions left. In other words, his cat s tail is the longest.

"What is your opinion of Napoleon per-sonally?" asked Mr. Joseph Mediil. "He is a great man. He smokes always and never says anything. He was once in humble circumstances. He was never, however, in the hide business except so far as hiding numeri was concerned. Here General Dent broke into uproar-

ous laughter. He afterwards remarked to our reporter that he was hired to laugh at Grant's joke; and he added, he flattered

"Napoleon is my model. I have stood before his portrait by the hour, trying to mould my countenace into the stony ex-pressiveness that characterizes his. I am not certain but that I should imitate cova de etat. He arose from obscurity to be a president. So did I. He arose from president to Emperor; and if I don't follow suit it will be because Congress took the trump out of my hand when it reduced

"Well, now, General, tell us what you think of the Prussians, said Mr. Greene-

"Don't like em," he responded senten-

Why not, your excellency?
Well, I don't. They want office too uch. Why, I have had more than a hunmuch. dred thousand applications from Dutchmen for office, whose only recommendation was, that they fought mit Sigel.' During the war they stole everything, so that

The General proceeded to comment on Prussian strategy. He did not like it he said. They were in too much of a harry. Here, now, in less than a month they have hardly less than a million men in the field which was a shorter time, he said, than he required to move his army from Fort Henry to Donaldson-a distance of only thirty miles. This celerity, he remarked, is de-structive of all precedent. The Prussians have gone farther in ten days than he went

in ten moaths when moving on Richmond. He further thought the Prussian move a blunder. There are neither dignity nor sense in rushing straight at Paris with a big army. The Prussian leaders ought to hold on and see who is going to be the the next President. This making war for war's sake was not, in his opinion, the true principle of warfare. All wars should have the high and beautiful object of returning the men of one's party to congress, and the election of one's candi-

date to the presidency.

At this moment it was announced that lunch was ready, and the party broke up.

Hog. The writer who does the funny on the Chicago Post thus discourses on the swine Whenever we can to say a good word for Cincinnati we mean to say it. The time has come; it is with delight that we lift our voice to pronounce a eulogy upon the hog. We are aware that this effort will be unpopular, and may turn us to de-rision. Some vile joker will characterize it as egotism. But we fearlessly face the howl of the mob. In such a case we dare calumny to its worst. We remember with Prime that Ham settled Africa, that Bacon promulgated De Argumentis, and that a spare-rib was the common fore-mother of

The hog has been in disrepute for a long time, at least ever since he began to play his part in the ancient religions. It is fashionable to ridicule and denounce But, if not very economical, the cent appearance. We fear the honorsumption, cancer, scrofuls, and the most disgusting diseases that affect humanity. This is the teaching of prejudice, not of science.
The hog outlives all hostility, and laughs,

be believes he is entitled to, and is consequently in an excellent condition to sequently in an excellent condition to second.

| Compared so to speak, at the success of his slanderers. and inherits every part of the inhabitable globe. He is as ubiquitous as the bat. He does not stand in high repute for his manners, but he is most accommodating, thriving with equal content in the style of of the rich and the kitchen of the indigent. He wallows sometimes, but naturalists tell is that he does this for the sake of that cleanliness which is next to godliness-for the same reason that the Pacific islanders grease themselves. Among his quaint peculiarities are his grunt of satisfaction and his squeal of remonstrance and reproach. He should never be fed till he

tops squealing ; it is the approved method

of breaking him of the habit.

Homer, in his Odys.ey, honored the swine-keeper with the confidence of Ulysses—and why not? The hog, called stupid, is really one of the most enterpris-ing and sagacious of annimals. The game-keeper of Sir Henry Mildway actually broke a black sow to find game in the woods; and she ran in the hunt with won derful success. She would track game, back and stand, and point partridges, pheas-ants snipes, and rabbits, as skillfully as a bred pointer. She would bound in response to a whistle, and would wag her head and

squeal with delight on being shown a gun.
The Babylonian Talmud says: "Cursed be he that breedeth hogs; and the history of the Maccabees tells us that the Scribe Eleazer walked straight to the tortures of persecution rather than eat a slice of spareberoically 'preferring the martyr's stake to the pork steak. This animal has been under the ban of many religions. The Mohammedans learned from the Jews, as the Jews had previously learned from the Egyptians, to hate him because he per-versely declined to "chew the cud." but he still manages to masticate and digest considerable pottage in the course of a

The hog is the product of nature a most for ages been claimed by successive generations of children as their peculiar property. Tradition points out how to appreciate it: roaston the coals, take in the fingers and

eat without salt."

The hog is the staff of life—the arch enemy of famine—the poor man's best friend. Moreover, in the earliest days, he is strikingly playful, frisky, cuming and graceful—as much more interesting than a human infant of the same age as the latter is more interesting than so much putty. In adult pighood, he is omniverous and self-reliant, bold and expeditionary, and he cheaper than any other domestic animal.

America is pre-eminently the bome of the hog-he is a logical deduction from Indian corn. He was introduced to Virbirth, as often as twice a year. The de-cendants of a single pair, allowing six young for a litter, would amount to six million in fifty year. The gratitude of the country is due to Cincinnat, for that, by assiduous harvesting, she keeps down the inundation which constantly threatens to overwhelm us in an uncommon ruin

What Did the Man Say?

A scene in court with a stupid witness A man had been caught in the act of theft and pleaded in extenuation that he was drunk

Court (to the policeman, who was wit-"What did the man say when you

Witness. "He said he was drank.
Court. "I want his precise words, just
as he uttered them; he didn't use the pronoun &c, did he!" He didn't say he was

Witness, 'Oh, yes, he did-he said h was drunk; he acknowledged the corn. Court (getting impatient at the wit-ness stupidity.) "You don't understand me at all; I want the words as he uttered them; didn't he say, 'I was drunk ! Witness, (deprecatingly.) "Oh has, your Honor. He didn't say gos were

drank : I wouldn't allow any charge that upon you in my presence.

Prosecutor. Pshaw! you don't comprehend it at all. His honor means, did not the prisoner say to you, 'I was drunk' Witness (reflectively), "Well, he might of said you was drunk, but I didn't

bear him. Attorney for prisoner. "What the court dasires is to have you state the pri . oners own words, preserving the precise form of pronoun that he made use of in re-Was it the first person I, second rson thou, or the third person he, she or it? Now, then, sir (with severity), upon your oath, didn't my client say if was

Witness (getting mad). "No, he didn't say you was drunk either, but if he had I reckon be wouldn't a lied any you s'pose the poor fellow charged this whole court with being drunk."

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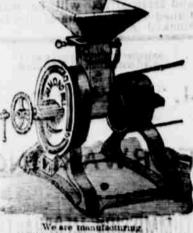
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